

India, and 1873 and 1874 passed away with comparatively little disturbance.

The crisis in Great Britain was delayed until 1875, when several large firms doing business in South America went down. In May came the collapse of the Aberclare Iron Company, with liabilities of over ,£1,000,000, which dragged down two other large concerns and the brokerage firm of Sanderson and Company, with liabilities of about ,£7,000,-000. The banks maintained a firm front and actual panic did not occur until June 15th, when Alexander Collie and Company, East India merchants, failed, with liabilities estimated at , £3,000,000. Thirty firms followed them into the ditch during the following week and it was found that these firms, as in the case of those connected with the Aberdare Iron Company, were simply tools of Collie and Company, in floating their paper. The Bank of England was well equipped with bullion and notes, and sound firms were liberally assisted, without any advance in the rate of discount, which was only three and a half per cent. Many small firms went to the wall, but Great Britain was touched lightly by the crisis and confidence was only briefly shaken in 1875. The experience of 1878, when the City of Glasgow Bank failed with liabilities of ,£12,404,297, was also creditable to the soundness and conservatism of British banking. The banks increased their deposits in the Bank of England ,£7,000,000, while they drew down the cash reserves of the bank about £"4,000,000. They thus strengthened themselves by actual cash in hand or credits on the Bank of England to the amount of ,£11,000,000. Several important failures occurred during the autumn of 1878, including that of the West of England Bank at Bristol, on December 9th, with liabilities of about ,£5,000,000, but the crisis gradually passed off during 1879 without a general run upon the solvent banks.

*The Crisis 0/1882-8\$..*

The crisis in 1882 in Europe, which reacted upon the United States in 1884, was most severe in its economic ef-